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TRUMAN LEAVES CAPITAL FOR 'BIG 3' CONFERENCE

Byrnes and Other Officials Accompany President on Trip to Europe

According to a Washington report dated July 9 received in Lisbon, President Harry Truman sailed from an east coast naval base on Saturday for Europe for the forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin. With him are Secretary of State James Byrnes and other government officials.

Meet Opening July 15

The "Big Three" Conference participated in by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union will be opened around July 15 at Potsdam. Judging from reports from London, Washington and Moscow, although it has been previously reported that the talk would be held about July 10, a Domei dispatch from Zurich reported on July 8.

Truman Leaves Capital

President Truman left Washington over the week-end to attend the "Big Three" talk in Berlin, declared Drew Pearson, noted American commentator, in his broadcast on the night of July 9, according to a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

At Newport News

Information from Newport News, Virginia, reports that President Truman, accompanied by Secretary of State James Byrnes and many political and military advisers, arrived there on July 7, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei dated July 9, relaying a Washington cable. The final conference regarding the forthcoming Big Three Conference is being held on board a ship at anchor there.

CABINET RECONSTRUCTION SAID PLANNED BY FRANCO

Elimination or Reduction of Falangist Party Members Claimed in View by Reuter

General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, is planning a reconstruction of his cabinet in the near future, and he intends to eliminate or reduce the majority of the cabinet members from the ranks of the Falangist party, according to a Reuter dispatch dated July 9 from Madrid as relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

The same dispatch further stated that for this purpose, cabinet meetings had been held frequently of late for discussing such problems as the city election bill, the Tangier administration bill and others. The reconstruction of the cabinet is expected to be undertaken after the Cortes session has approved the city election bill.

The election in cities, based on the new election regulations, is expected to be held in October. The Spanish Government is planning to renew the cabinet line-up before the election.

It is rumored that Finance Minister Joaquin Benjumea Burin has already resigned from his post and Minister of Commerce and Industry Demetrio Carceller Segura will concurrently hold the post of Minister of Commerce and Industry temporarily.

In regard to the question of the reconstruction of the Spanish Cabinet, a Reuter dispatch reports that on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war in Spain, on July 18, General Franco will issue an important statement at the council of the Falangist party.

ADVISERS TO SEE LEOPOLD

Called by King at Salzburg to Back Belgian Royal House

Four legal advisers to King Leopold of Belgium left Brussels on July 9 by air for Salzburg, a Reuter dispatch from Brussels reported, according to a Domei report from Stockholm.

The dispatch further stated that Prime Minister Achille van Acker has been consulting with the King at Salzburg since July 7, and it is believed that the Belgian Prime Minister is offering his last advice to the King for abdication.

It is further reported that the four legal advisers have been called at the request of the King in order to make preparations for defending the King in the light of the fact that the Left Wing party has denounced the King in the Parliament session by introducing many documentary evidences in their attempt to overthrow the Belgian Royal House.

John Amery Is Tried In Bow Street Court For Crime of Treason

John Amery, eldest son of Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, who had been brought back to England under guard on July 7, reported to the police court at Bow Street and was prosecuted for the crime of treason. The reason for his prosecution is that from June 22, 1941 until April 25, 1945 he sided with the enemy of the King in territory which is outside the reign of the King, according to a London dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 9.

LONG DURATION OF WAR PREDICTED BY STILWELL

Struggle Will Have to Be Continued in Japan As Well As On Continent, He Says

Predicting that the war against Japan will have to be fought on the Japanese mainland as well as in North China and Manchoukuo, as a follow-up to the present air offensive, General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the U.S. 10th Army, declared as follows in an interview with reporters on July 7, an AP dispatch from Okinawa Island reported, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 7:

"The topography of Japan is no less precipitous than at Okinawa but because it took three months to end operations there I do not think that we should measure the duration of the war by it. I can say, however, that the war will extend over a long period of time.

"Even if we should defeat the Japanese Army on the Japanese mainland a considerable number of the Japanese Forces will remain in Manchoukuo. I have no idea as to what policies the United States will take following the termination of operations on the Japanese mainland, but I believe that we will have to fight the Japanese even after we have crossed out Japan."

Patch Given Post

The U.S. War Department publicly announced that Lieutenant General Alexander Patch, Commander of the U.S. 7th Army, was appointed commander of the U.S. 4th Army and is at present directing the training of officers and men for the Pacific fighting, according to a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 9.

BRITAIN FEELS LABOR LACK

Demobilization of Factory Workers Causing Anxiety

The Government and the Labor Union authorities in Britain are greatly concerned over a shortage of man-power due to the demobilization of factory workers following the termination of the European War, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying reports from the London Times dated July 9.

When men and women on the pension list were mobilized for labor, the maximum number reached 1,000,000, but most of them have been demobilized. As to married women, the Government wants most of them to stay on in the factories, but they themselves have made it clear that they want to return home as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, some 750,000 servicemen, who are to be relieved of military services, will be able to return to their prewar posts within this year, but in view of the drafting of youths now working in factories, the problem concerning the shortage of labor remains unsolved. The Government is worried over the shortage of manpower particularly in the industrial field and is contriving some measures to discharge servicemen without weakening the military forces.

French Replacing Yanks

The French force which had advanced into the Rhine zone in Germany has started to replace American troops and the replacement is expected to be completed by July 15, according to a Saar Brucken dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 8.

Soviet-Polish Accord

The Governments of the Soviet Union and Poland signed on July 6 an agreement for the repatriation of their nationals to their respective countries, says a Moscow dispatch relayed by Domei from Stockholm.

JAPAN'S STRENGTH GREAT, GEN. CHEN CHENG WARNS

Chungking War Chief Also Demands Drastic Purge in Military Administration

General Chen Cheng, Chungking War Minister, reporting on military affairs at the meeting of the People's Political Council on July 7, warned against the strength of the Japanese Forces and Japan's strategic structure, and demanded a drastic purge of the military administration pointing out the flagging of fighting morale and the lack of discipline within the military administration, according to a Canton dispatch quoting reports of Chung Ying News Agency on July 9. Following this, the members of the People's Political Council dealt with the problems concerning the better treatment of military officers and men, relief of their families and drafting of students for military service and demanded clarification of the basic policy of the Government while expressing their views relating to the above-mentioned issues.

Chiang's Offensive Unrealized

Chungking's so-called general offensive against Japan, advertised for a long time, has not yet been realized, due to a delay in preparations to start it, says a Domei cable dated July 10 from a Continental base. This is mainly due to two factors. One is a scant supply of war materials to Chungking by America through the Stilwell Road and the other is Yenan's southward infiltration.

General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking's Chief of Army General Staff, in a recent interview with foreign correspondents at Kunming, frankly admitted the mighty military strength of Japan, when he declared that it is impossible for Chungking alone to smash the Japanese Forces in China, and pointed out the need of large-scale supply of war materials to Chungking by America to attain this objective.

Chungking's objective is a general attack in China's southwestern zone, judging from the fact that the Chungking military authorities have appointed Tang En-po Commander-in-Chief of about 30 newly-organized divisions with headquarters at Kweiyang in Kweichow Province and also appointed General Ho Commander-in-Chief of the Southwestern Army and Air Force Headquarters at Kunming.

Yenan is making strenuous efforts to regain Suikin, former capital of the Chinese Communist Party and Army in Kiangsi Province, taking advantage of the present situation. Chungking cannot overlook this serious situation and has already shifted its troops, originally meant for resisting Japan, to this district to prevent the Communist influence from spreading southward. Constant armed conflicts between Chungking and Yenan troops in Hunan, Kiangsi, Kwangsi and Fukien provinces demonstrate this.

The latest information reveals that Yenan has already massed 15,000 troops at Pingkiang on the Hunan-Kiangsi border. The First and Second Communist armies in the Kiangsi-Chekiang zone have already spread their influence to Fukien Province from the Yangtze delta zone. The Tungkiang troops of Yenan, in Kwangtung Province, also have sallied forth northeastward along the coast and are openly engaging in armed conflict with Chungking forces in various parts of Southwestern China.

TITO CAUTIONS GREECE

Yugoslav Premier Protests Against Clash on Frontier

While negotiations are under way between Greece and Yugoslavia for the settlement of the frontier question, an incident in which Greek soldiers fired against Yugoslav soldiers occurred recently on the frontier and Yugoslav Premier Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch issued a special statement in which he called the attention of the Greek Government, according to a Belgrade dispatch as relayed by Domei from Zurich on July 8.

A London report says that well-informed quarters in the British circles hold the view that Marshal Tito intends to introduce the frontier question at the coming peace conference and with this object in view he issued the special statement on the minor frontier incident for the purpose of placing his country at an advantageous position.

Governor Shimada of Okinawa Commended By Home Minister for Meritorious Services

To Governor Akira Shimada of Okinawa Prefecture, who, in cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Forces, led the people of Okinawa against the enemy, Home Minister Motoki Abe issued a commendation and a statement to that effect on Monday. This is the first occasion that a State Minister has issued a commendation to a Government official. The commendation was reported to the Governments-General of Regional Administrations, Prefectural Governments, and other organs, so that the bravery of Governor Shimada will be remembered by all.

COMMENDATION

Akira Shimada,
Governor of Okinawa,

The above was appointed Governor of Okinawa Prefecture on January 12, 1945, and as at that time the possibility of an enemy attack on the islands was great, he ordered his subordinates to arouse the public fighting spirit, cooperate with the defense activities of the fighting forces, organize special volunteer corps, disperse stored foodstuffs, and reorganize the structure of the prefectural Government to meet the wartime condition. Just when he was attaining steady results from his efforts, on March 25, the enemy landed on Okinawa. Then at once he directed his subordinates to cooperate with the fighting forces under difficult conditions by mobilizing the entire available strength in the islands. Thus for three months, he fought bravely and courageously, and fully fulfilled his mission as a wartime administrator.

Is a Glorious Task

It is the glorious task and also the most important duty of one who serves as a prefectural governor to cooperate with the fighting forces against the enemy at this time of decisive battle. The great losses inflicted upon the enemy for so long a period in the land operations in Okinawa are not a little due to the sincere cooperation of the people in various defense works prior to the enemy invasion and also to their brave fighting after the opening of the Okinawa battle. These are, of course, the manifestation of the loyalty and patriotism of the people of the prefecture, and this impresses us deeply. Yet much is due to the Governor's guidance of the staff of the prefectural office.

When the situation became urgent, his communications with the Home Ministry were all concerned with defense measures based on actual experiences on the spot. Though his telegrams were short, their meaning was clear, and from them much benefit was gained for the drafting of future defense plans.

He is, indeed, a model for all Government officials.

Thus, this commendation is issued to praise his meritorious services.

July 9, 1945.

Motoki Abe,
Minister of Home Affairs.

Home Minister Abe's statement on the issuance of the above commendation to Governor Shimada of Okinawa follows:

Entire Nation Impressed

"The entire nation is deeply impressed by the fact that in the recent Okinawa battle, the people of Okinawa united as one body, and fought bravely to the last at their respective fields of activity. Also we are equally impressed by the officials of the Okinawa Prefectural Government who exerted their utmost efforts in fulfilling their duties to the last.

Particularly, we are impressed by the brave action of Governor Shimada of Okinawa, who for six months, from the time before the enemy landing to after their landing, calmly and composedly met the situation, as the leader of the officials and people, and fully manifested his mission as a wartime administrator, cooperating with the fighting forces and directing the general public.

"Now, enemy air raids are daily becoming intensified and a landing on Japan Proper is expected. At this moment, for the defense and protection of the Empire, the local officials and people of the entire country must pledge to make further efforts and advance toward the destruction of the enemy, making the spirit of Governor Shimada as well as the Okinawa officials and people their own."

MATSUDAIRA APPOINTED HEAD OF PEERAGE BOARD

Succeeds Viscount Mushakoji, Baron Takei, Count Bojo Assigned New Posts

Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Department, under date of July 9 was appointed President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry of the same Department following the resignation tendered by Viscount Kintomo Mushakoji. The investiture ceremony for Viscount Matsudaira took place in the Imperial Palace at 2:30 p.m. the same day.

Simultaneously, Baron Morishige Takei, Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, was promoted to the post of Grand Master of Ceremonies and Count Toshiyoshi Bojo, Master of Ceremonies, was given the post of Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies, it was also announced.

Viscount Matsudaira is the second son of the late Marquis Yoshinaga Matsudaira and is 64 years old. Founding a branch of the Matsudaira family in 1906, he was conferred the title of viscount. After graduating from the Peers' School, he studied at Oxford University. Since his entry into the Imperial Household Department, he has occupied many key posts. He was appointed Grand Master of Ceremonies in 1934 and since then had occupied the post.

Baron Takei is 56 years old. After graduating from the Tokyo Foreign Language School, he went to Italy for further study. On his return home he was connected with business circles for some years. Later, he joined the Imperial Household Department. In 1939 he was appointed Assistant Grand Master of Ceremonies.

France Seeks New Assembly

According to a Paris dispatch dated July 9 relayed from Lisbon, President General Charles de Gaulle's Council of Ministers told a national board to have a new National Assembly elected to create a new constitution.

U.S. Solons Surveying Isles

According to a Washington report dated July 9 received in Lisbon, a group of United States Congressmen, representing three major committees, left for the Southwest Pacific where they will make a survey of possible island bases for postwar military use.

U.S. AIR UNITS IN CHINA INTENSIFYING ACTIVITIES

Concentrate on Transportation; 900 Hostile Planes Massed in Interior

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 10.—The enemy planes attacking the China Continent are mainly fighters and bombers from Philippine bases, but of late the 14th Air Force in the interior of China has begun to show some activity.

The fighter and bomber planes of the American 14th Air Force are being gradually increased in number, and it is now estimated that they total 800 to 900, including those of the American-Chinese joint air corps. The number of transport planes has also been increased recently, and the activity of these planes is notable.

Transportation of the Americanized Chungking troops by air from Kunming to Chihkiang, Honan Province was begun in spring this year. Since then, flights of transport planes to the Mengtze district, Yunan Province, and the Changting district, Fukien Province, have been made and sometimes several hundred planes can be observed in one day.

It is difficult to judge the reason for the strengthening of the supply lines from the south and the north to the coastal area. But at any rate, it must be observed that such activity of the American air forces in China must be expected now that the southwestern general offensive of the Chungking army, to be made in cooperation with the American attempt to approach the Chinese coast, is imminent.

It seems that the 14th Air Force has been given the role of a transport plane unit rather than a fighting unit.

Stalin—Soong-Talks

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan of Chungking, had his third talk with Premier Stalin on the night of July 7, according to a Domei report from Moscow dated July 8. Regarding the third conversation the Soviet authorities refrain from making public anything except that it was conducted in a friendly atmosphere. It is worthy of note that prior to this talk Soong made communications with Chungking.

U.S. FIGHTERS, BOMBERS CONTINUE SPORADIC RAIDS

Nagasaki, Omura, Kyoto-Kobe-Osaka Area, and Other Districts Hit on Monday

Formations of enemy bomber and fighter planes, including 50 B-24's, 30-odd P-47's and two P-38's, attacked the Nagasaki and Omura areas on Monday.

Two PB4Y's appeared from the direction of south Goshima at 7:50 a.m. the same day. They fled at 11:40 a.m. from Hirado and environs. Two other PB4Y's flew over the Bungo Channel from Cape Ashizuri at 12:30 p.m.

According to the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters, about 50 southern-based P-51's led by one B-29 penetrated the Kinki district early on Monday morning, principally attacking military establishments in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe district.

Meanwhile, about 40 P-51's, with a few large planes leading the way, strafed Hamamatsu and Toyohashi and its environs the same day.

Shortly after 11 p.m. on Sunday night, one B-24 scouted over Suruga Bay and the Izu Peninsula. At about the same time a single B-29 appeared over the Yamanashi area.

One B-29 which came in from the Kumano Strait at 4:30 a.m. on Monday flew over Nara and Yokkaichi.

Three B-24's which penetrated from the Kii Peninsula at 11 a.m. Monday circled over this area and then fled. At about the same time, two PBM's entered from the southeastern tip of Kochi Prefecture and after operating over Tosa Bay, fled from southwest Gochi.

The Tohoku area was invaded by four B-29's from 8:45 a.m. to 9:50 a.m. Monday. Two of the four B-29's passed over north Akita and northwest Aomori Prefectures, from off Niigata Prefecture at 8:45 a.m. and then fled to the northeast around 10 a.m.

Of the other two B-29's, one flew north from Shikajima Strait to Fukushima at about the same time and going by way of Sendai and reversing its course near Mejika Peninsula fled southeast to the sea area.

The last B-29 penetrated from Niigata into Yamagata Prefecture at 9:50 a.m. and after circling over north Miyagi Prefecture and Mejika Peninsula fled south following the southeastern part of Yamagata Prefecture.

Of the 150 P-51's which raided the Kanto area for about an hour from 12:30 p.m. Sunday, four were downed and 11 damaged by the Japanese.

One B-29, penetrating from Point Onmae at 7:20 a.m. Monday entered the Tohoku Army District by way of Kofu, Karuizawa, Shibukawa, Shimizu Pass, Nagaoka, Niigata and Murakami following which another B-29 penetrated from the vicinity of Hamamatsu at 1:45 p.m.

Three other B-29's, penetrated the Tohoku Army District singly from 10:45 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. from the Fukushima area to the Tochigi district, thence into Ibaraki and fled from Kashima Sea and Kujukurihama.

From 10:35 a.m. to 12:50 p.m. four B-24's flew over Kashima Sea Choshi, Kujukurihama and southern Boso while at 11:10 a.m. two PB4Y's penetrated the vicinity of Choshi. After flying over Kujukurihama and Kashima Sea the enemy fled from Choshi at 12:50 p.m.

ITALY MAY DECLARE WAR

Plans Joining Allies in Pacific Front Against Japan, Says Parri

Italy will probably declare war on Japan and participate in the War of Greater East Asia, declared Italian Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri on July 9 concerning Italy's contemplated declaration of war on Japan, according to a Tribune de Geneve correspondent, says a Zurich dispatch to Domei on Monday.

"Italy is not fighting in the Pacific now but there is no better way for Italy than to join forces with the Allies through participation in the Pacific war so to enhance its international position," he declared.

U.S. Generals Confer

General George Kenny, Commander of the U.S. Far Eastern Air Force, Lieutenant General Barney Giles, newly appointed Assistant Commander of the Pacific Strategic Air Force, held a conference with General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the 10th Army, and other naval leaders in the Okinawa region for two days, according to an Okinawa dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 8.

Japanese Garrison On Bougainville Isle Checks Enemy Drive

The Japanese Forces in Bougainville, Rabaul, and many other islands in the Pacific are sound and in full readiness to meet any invasion of enemy forces. In this connection, a Reuter dispatch dated July 7 from Sidney via Lisbon, reports as follows: "The Australian force, after completing prolonged preparations, has commenced a new offensive against the Japanese Garrison in Bougainville Island. The Japanese Garrison units are offering stiff resistance."

JAPANESE UNITS PIERCE ENEMY LINES IN BURMA

Nippon Shock-Attack Operations Are Being Continued Around Rangoon

By N. NOGUCHI and S. SHIMAMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, July 9.—With the rainy season approaching, Japanese Shock Attack Units on the Burma Front are smashing into the enemy lines despite adverse conditions. The Japanese Forces firmly entrenched in the area extending 38 kilometers around Toungoo which have received powerful reinforcements, are inflicting staggering blows on the enemy whose attacks are being checked.

In the area in front of the Sittang River, the Japanese troops are firmly holding their positions against the reinforced enemy forces. In some sectors, the Japanese have crossed the river, thereby frustrating the enemy attempts to advance.

The Japanese Forces still are securely holding the positions in the eastern half of Burma which connect vital points in the north with those in the south. The Japanese Units in the mountainous district west of Pegu are carrying out shock-attack operations against the enemy actively engaged in the supply of war materials on the Mandalay-Rangoon Road, the only supply route in this war zone.

The Japanese troops holding their positions around Rangoon are continuing their shock-attack operations against the enemy in the neighborhood of this city.

War results scored by the Japanese Shock-Attack Units in various areas during the period from late in May to late in June are: 2,879 enemy soldiers killed or wounded; two planes captured; four planes downed; 24 tanks and armored cars wrecked; six guns destroyed or captured; 25 automobiles captured or destroyed; 69 installations set ablaze; and large quantities of war materials seized.

S. CHINA RAIDERS ACTIVE

Nerve Warfare, Training of Inexperienced Fliers Aimed

By T. TSUTSUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 9.—South China is persistently raided several times daily by enemy planes. Since January of this year, when ship-borne planes raided the Hongkong and Canton areas, 50 or 60 B-24's always make a more or less major raid about the middle of each month while during the rest of the month single-plane or small-formation raids are daily occurrences.

Recently the major enemy raids are characterized by inaccurate bombing, the planes almost invariably coming by a fixed route. The enemy raiders scatter propaganda pamphlets directed to soldiers at the front and conduct low-altitude scouting flights over several hours at night.

From the foregoing it may be surmised that the enemy is conducting a war of nerves, while also aiming at reconnaissance of weather conditions and at training inexperienced airmen. Thus, the tendency toward tactical bombing may be noted in his raids on the continent.

3 British Carriers Hit

Headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Fleet announced that in a recent attack on the Sento Islands three aircraft-carriers belonging to the British task force sustained direct hits by the attack of Japanese Air Units, according to a Guam dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon on July 6.

U.S. CARRIER PLANES RAID AIRFIELDS IN KANTO AREA

800 Appear Up to 1 p.m. Tuesday, IHQ Says; Over 10 Aircraft Carriers Active

Waves of carrier planes from U.S. task forces principally attacked Japanese air bases in the Kanto district from dawn on Tuesday, and up to 1 p.m. an aggregate total of 800 enemy planes had appeared, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 2:30 p.m. the same day.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
2:30 p.m., July 10

"1. Carrier-borne planes from enemy task forces commenced attacks on our air bases at various places in the Kanto District in waves from the morning of July 10.

"2. The enemy aircraft that came attacking up to 1 p.m. today aggregated about 800."

10 Carriers Active

American task forces, with more than 10 plane carriers as their mainstay, appeared in the neighboring waters of Japan Proper and their carrier planes carrying out attacks from 5:10 a.m. on Tuesday.

Principally aiming to attack our air bases in the Kanto district, the main strength of the carrier planes penetrated from the direction of Katsuura, Choshi, and the Kashimanada Sea, while the others came in by way of Sagami Bay.

Following the readjustment of their strength, the enemy task forces that sustained considerable damage in the Philippine and Okinawa operations have reappeared in a new operation. Judging from the activities of the enemy task forces that attacked the Kanto district February 16, 17 and 25 of this year, the present enemy action is likely to continue for two or three days to come, while the main object will be our airfields. However, cities and towns may be attacked.

70 B-29's Raid Sendai

The Northeastern Army District Headquarters issued the following communique on July 10:

"Some 70 B-29's attacked indiscriminately the Sendai city district with incendiary bombs from 12:00 to 2:30 a.m. on July 10.

"Though fire broke out in many places in and around the city it was practically extinguished by about 5 a.m. thanks to the courageous activities of the citizens.

The citizens had their own emergency food which they had stored or were provided with boiled rice supplied from towns and villages near by Tranquility has been restored and the citizens have started the reconstruction of the city."

270 B-29 Raiders

Two-hundred and seventy Mariana-based B-29's, divided into five groups invaded the mainland successively from Kumano Strait, Kii Peninsula, Kii Channel and Tosa Bay from 9 p.m. Monday to 2 a.m. Tuesday, according to a joint announcement made by the Central Army District Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

Seven B-29's were downed and 25 damaged as far as ascertained up to 4 p.m. the same day with further additional war results expected.

U.S. 20TH AIR FORCE SHIFTS

Moved From Washington to Pacific; Lemay Heads Headquarters

According to a Washington dispatch, dated July 9 to Lisbon, the United States Department of War announced that the headquarters of the 20th Air Force has moved from Washington to the Pacific, as the Strategic Air Command in the Pacific is taking form.

The 20th Air Force was set up to direct superfortress operations. Major General Curtis Lemay has been made the new head in place of General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief, of the United States Army Air Force. The new Strategic Air Command in the Pacific is headed by General Carl Spaatz.

U.S. Navy Casualties [illegible]

The U.S. Navy Department announced on July 7 that the casualties of the navy, marines and coast guards have reached [illegible], according to a Washington dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA PUTS CHIANG ON GUARD

Head of Chungking Regime Admits Ignorance of American Military Plans

By M. MORITA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 7.—That General Chiang Kai-shek was on guard against the implications of the American policy toward China was revealed by the reports of foreign correspondents concerning Chiang's press conference held on June 28.

The central point discussed at the press conference was the question of American landing operations on the Chinese coast. Though his language was vague, Chiang said in effect that, firstly, it was not known whether the American forces really intended to open such landing operations, and that, secondly, in either case Chungking expected military and economic aid from the United States.

By saying that it was not known what the real intention of the United States was, Chiang evidently was sincere. This is regarded as significant. That is to say, even though American landing operations on the Chinese coast have become an actual problem now, the United States authorities have not told Chiang their real intentions. The Americans appear to have secured from Chungking military privileges in certain coast areas, and they are treating Chiang with indifference. It is ironical that it is the Chungking Army and not the Japanese Forces that is exhausted with ceaseless countermoves to cope with the development.

The United States does not give Chungking concrete details of her plans concerning operations on the Chinese coast, on the ground that they are strategic secrets. This attitude of the United State is beyond the comprehension of Chungking. But it is not at all strange if the realism of the American policy, which is taking even the Soviets aback is understood.

The American policy toward China from last autumn to the present may be divided into three stages. The first stage was characterized by oppression, represented by the forceful attempts of Gauss and Stilwell to effect a conciliation between Chungking and Yenan, with the opening of a supply highway for the aid of Chungking as bait. In the second stage, with the appearance of Hurley and Wedemeyer and the failure of the Chungking-Yenan conciliation efforts, the Americans adopted the realistic attitude of aiding only the Chiang regime. In the third stage, the Americans are secretly approving Chungking's policy of staging a civil war against Yenan.

The reason why the Chungking-Yenan conciliation plan failed is that if a conciliation is ever to be made between the two regimes, it must be established on mutual concessions on their weak points, and a political conciliation would be a fatal blow to Chungking, while a military conciliation would be fatal for Yenan. Realizing that the differences of two regimes are irreconcilable, the American policy toward China has turned to the realistic one of gaining hold on one of the contending regimes, in disregard of the unity of China. It is quite natural for the United States to think that supremacy for the Chiang regime would be more favorable for her plans to exploit China.

"Chungking is no longer anti-democratic, and it is impossible to recognize a political party that possessed arms as Yenan does," said Hurley when he returned to the United States. This statement marks the changed American policy toward China.

Having thus openly thrown out Yenan, the United States found it necessary to advance her China policy one step forward, to cope with the new situation brought about by the intensified confrontation of interests between herself and the Soviet Union in Europe, by the necessity for a reexamination of her offensive operation against Japan via the continent after the Okinawa campaign, and by the increased possibility of the Chungking-Yenan rivalry developing into a civil war.

A few days ago, Wedemeyer said publicly that there was no proof that the Chungking Army had stored up its fighting strength in preparation for a civil war, thus revealing the present stage of the American policy toward China. Chungking's anti-Japanese resistance of the past eight years, maintained while deploying its crack troops around Yenan, cannot be understood without considering the possibility of a civil war. Wedemeyer speaks as if he has looked into every munitions storehouse in Chungking controlled areas, but the truth will be found in Chiang's mind. There is no reason whatever for Wedemeyer's ignorance of it. Therefore, for him, [illegible] Chiang, to deny the fact that Chungking has been nursing its fighting strength simply means endorsement of Chungking's preparations for a civil war and of the use of [illegible] materials in operations against Yenan. Furthermore, on June 19, Wedemeyer flew to the northwestern district, and for eleven days encourages the Chungking forces surrounding Yenan, exhorting them to be loyal to Chiang. That is to say, he encouraged Chiang in his plans for a civil war against Yenan.

Thus the American policy toward China, with Hurley and Wedemeyer in the principal roles, on the surface, now seems to endorse that of Chiang. But will Chiang be satisfied with this development? The American policy aims at establishing American military strength on the Chinese continent; her landing operations on the China continent is her last trump card. That is why the United States is keeping silent even to Chiang. But learning the mercilessly realistic policy of the United States, Chiang has naturally become very cautious.

DEFENDERS AT RABAUL FIRMLY GUARDING ISLAND

Australian Forces Replace Yanks; Anzac Air Forces Also Seeing Action

By H. HAMADA
Of the Military Press Corps

RABAUL, July 9.—In defiance of invigorated ground and air activities of the Australian forces which have replaced the Americans following the deployment of the former to the Southwestern Pacific area, the Japanese Forces now guarding Rabaul, New Britain Island, are maintaining an iron defense of the island.

In order to carry out his stepping-stone strategy, the enemy comprising of more than 20 divisions which were entrenched at the Solomon, Bismarck and New Guinea islands were gradually deployed to the Southwestern Pacific war zone. Then, replacing the American forces, Australian troops and air force have been dispatched to the South Pacific area. Three divisions of the First Australian Army are stationed in the Solomon and Bismarck islands and three others of the Second Army in eastern and western New Guinea. On Bougainville Island of the Solomons group, some artillery units have been conducting an offensive since November of last year. On New Britain Island, a part of the Australian forces has begun to show strenuous activities in front of the Japanese position around Talasea on the northern coast and Jacquinat Bay on the southern coast.

Along with the shifting of American ground forces, the American air force has been also replaced by the Australian and New Zealand air forces. According to information, the Australian forces operating in the Pacific area are made up of 17 divisions of 400,000 troops strong including 13 artillery divisions, two mechanized divisions and two tank divisions. As to the Australian air forces, some 100 planes are operating in the New Guinea area, about 150 in the Solomons and Bismarck areas and another 450 in the homeland.

The air personnel is reported to stand at some 160,000 including pilots who have been trained in Canada and the ground crew. About 30 cruisers and destroyers of the Australian navy under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet, with the crew numbering 50,000 are reported to be active on the South Pacific front. The Australian forces have begun to take active part in the Pacific operation so as to assure Australia's position in the world after the end of the war.

There is no denying that the Australian move is political, but at the same time, the fact reveals the American sinister scheme to continue their offensive against the Japanese at the sacrifice of Australian forces. Furthermore, the actual participation of Australia in the Pacific operation attests to the fact that the American personnel resources have sadly depleted.

Disclosing the American sinister scheme to make the Australians bear the brunt of Japanese attacks, Francis W. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said that the Australian forces were tasked with the cruel duty of attacking the Japanese Forces defending the islands north of Australia. He further said that the Japanese troops were well experienced in fighting and that their health condition was excellent. Thus, he admitted the difficulty of combatting the Japanese. The Japanese who are acquainted with the Australian troops from the time of the Malay campaign are not in the least afraid of the latter and are maintaining an iron defense of the island.

A new turn in the war situation has thus loomed in the South Pacific theater of war. The Japanese in a full battle array are ready to attack the weakest point of the enemy forces and drive a wedge deep in the rear of the enemy's commissary line.

Norway Declares War

The Norwegian Government declared war against Japan on July 6, according to a London broadcast, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

YENAN REGIME STRESSES GUERILLA WAR METHODS

Arming, Training of Civilian Population for Systematic Resistance Aimed

Concluded from Yesterday

Two requirements must be fulfilled: if the Chinese Communist Party is to have assurance that the people it is arming will be efficient as guerillas. The first is the complete arming of the people. The second, is increased knowledge of military affairs on the part of the leaders of people thus armed.

The Yenan regime, which attaches much importance to the arming of civilians as a force in its war of resistance against Japan, is pushing the work of extending the bases from which these armed civilians are to operate.

It is true that the Yenan authorities are greatly concerned with the training of such armed civilians. But their interest in the improvement of the discipline of the armed people is more formal than real. This is the reason why there is doubt as to whether the latter can achieve effective military results by fighting at the side of the regular army.

There is every reason to think that the movement of the Chinese Communist Party to arm the inhabitants of the areas where it holds sway is in a period of transition. In the first place, the level of intelligence of the farmers inhabiting the interior from which the armed civilians are for the most part drawn, is low. Secondly, there is yet to be adjusted the relationship between the productive activities carried on in the Yenan-controlled areas and the military mobilization measures which have been adopted by the regime. There is some room for questioning the way in which the proportion of labor made available for productive purposes in relation to military service is determined.

Now let us see how the armed civilians under the Yenan regime are **trained, on the basis of reports made available by that regime, reports full of statistics which possess little value for such study since they are for propaganda purposes.**

Civilians Armed

The people have been armed so that they may take part in the war of resistance against Japan. That is to say, strenuous efforts have been exerted to arm them to the teeth. Not only are youths, but also the aged as well as women at the military bases are pressed into service to promote the realization of the ideal sought. The training of the persons who have been mobilized, which is done in early spring and late autumn, when there is little work to be done in the fields, is military and political. Needless to say, the authorities concerned are more interested in the military than in the political aspect of the training; both collectively and individually, the armed civilians go through drills; they are given instruction in the use of hand-grenades and mines and in the art of handling trench mortars and light machine-guns; they are initiated into the intricacies of sentinel duty, of the gathering of information, and of keeping communications open. Only the leaders undergo intensive military training and special drills; others are given instruction in simple military matters, the drills they undergo being confined to assembling in time of emergency.

The following is an account of the conditions in five districts in an area embracing Shansi, Hupeh and Hunan provinces, on the basis of a survey made by the authorities of the Yenan regime in 1944:

"The leaders in the villages were first trained. They were in training for half a year. Then the training of the armed civilians in general was taken in hand, this training lasting for 20 days; the persons who were absent from this training were their leaders in the villages, persons who were away on business, invalids, and laborers.

"In one district the armed civilians had to leave the place where they were in training as many as nine times in order to take part in actual fighting.

Training of Leaders Stressed

"Importance was attached to the training of the leaders of the armed civilians, as their qualities have much to do with the winning of the armed civilians to the side of the Yenan regime. From one to three persons were selected from each village to take part in the drills for the leaders. They were mostly young men. When their training was over they went back to their respective villages to engage in the training of the villagers in the arts of guerilla warfare. While they were in training, they acquired a good knowledge of the handling of such weapons as trench-mortars and light machine-guns, of the firing of rifles, of placing mines and of throwing hand-grenades.

"In one district out of 360 armed people who were examined, 110 were able to throw hand-grenades.

"In another district, the skill of the villagers in the throwing of hand-grenades was tested. A total of 1,029 went through the test. Of these, 623 hit the mark and 406 did not. The throwing of hand-grenades was done at varying distances, mostly at a distance of 19 meters; of 193 persons who threw grenades at this distance 102 hit the mark and the remainder did not."

Value of Bases Increases

The authorities claim that through the training of the leaders of the armed civilians, as well as of the armed civilians themselves, the value of the bases from which to conduct guerilla warfare has increased to some extent.

There are no special weapons for the armed civilians. Those which are used by them belong to the residents of the area where they are operating. The Chinese Communist Army itself is so badly equipped that it cannot be of any help to the armed civilians in the matter of providing them with the right sort of weapons.

Arms Not Uniform

The weapons of the armed civilians are mostly rifles, revolvers, obsolete guns, hand-grenades and mines. The rifles are of various types. Some are America-made, others are from Czechoslovakia, still others are China-made, some are shotguns while others are of Japanese make. There are underground munitions factories at the bases; these are turning out simple weapons for the use of the armed civilians.

An idea of the efficiency of the munitions industries will be gained from the fact that each of them is turning out one rifle and an average of 200 hand-grenades a day. There are seven such munitions factories over Shansi, Hupeh, and Hunan provinces. These are situated in holes on hill sides or in caves so that they may be safe from attack by Japanese planes. They mostly turn out rifles, mines and hand-grenades, with motive power provided by engines from old locomotives and motor-cars. The mines and hand-grenades turned out by these factories are given to the villagers in return for used iron. Those who wish to be supplied with bullets must bring with them used cartridges.

As has been stated, the function of the armed civilians is to engage in production while attending to the duty of guarding the area in which they live.

The authorities are paying great attention to the adjustment of their activities in both phases of their work. It often happens that there is a decline in production from the armed civilians becoming too engrossed in fighting. Thus it is laid down that they are to do their own training at periods when work is not going on in the fields. In addition to their own training, they must find time to go on sentry duty, assist in the transport of materials, operate field hospitals, mend roads, and build fortifications.

That the armed civilians are kept too busy on work which is connected with the defense of the area where they operate is seen from the decline in agriculture and from the inferiority of the quality of labor employed in the fields. In order to meet the situation, the authorities are sending groups of workers about the countryside as a wartime measure to till the land, harvest crops, bring land under cultivation, spin cotton, and do engineering work. They are also pushing movements in the countryside to arouse the inhabitants to make greater efforts to increase the productive power of the area inhabited by them.

Women's Role Stressed

As the part played by guerillas increases, it becomes more and more important to get the women and children out in the fields. It is no time, the authorities say, for women to stay at home attending to household affairs, at a time when a total war, that is, a war fought with all the resources at the command of the contending nations, is proceeding. The Chinese Communist Party has led Chungking in getting the womenfolk to take a keener interest in the war of resistance against Japan; it has already a group of armed women which is fighting at the side of its regular army. The wives of Chou En-lei and Wang Ming, leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, are taking active parts in the movement to arouse the women of the area under the jurisdiction of the Yenan regime. They are striving to realize five objects. In the first place, they want to see the women taking a greater interest in the increase of production, in the education of their children, and in the management of their households. Secondly, they want to see 80 per cent of the industries in the cities and towns conducted by women. Thirdly, they insist that women take part in actual military operations through organizing ambulance corps, musical bands, units for air defense and defense from poison gas, and sewing and washing units. Fourthly, they want more women to undergo military training with a view to their eventual participation in military operations. Fifthly, they want women to pay more attention to the physical education of their children.

There are not a few men workers in the movement who have actually taken part in military operations as heads of fighting units formed by them with women.

Thus the women under the jurisdiction of the Yenan regime, like the men, are mobilized to carry on guerilla warfare and at the same time to increase productive capacity. But their organization for the salvation of China has yet to attain to a condition where it may display its full power.

We have discussed guerilla warfare with special reference to that practised by the Yenan regime. The methods of the regime are not all of them ones a nation organizing for guerilla warfare may study with profit, since the political circumstances are peculiar to that regime. Still, a study of these methods will not be without value.

(End)

NEW AMERICAN TACTICS AGAINST JAPAN NOTED

Enemy Careful Not to Repeat Strategic Blunder Made At Okinawa

The enemy has recognized that he has made a serious strategic blunder in the Okinawa operation and judging from the latest war situation it is evident that in making preparations for the next operation he is exercising utmost caution in order to avoid a second blunder. Such a trend on the part of the enemy is observable in his air offensive against the Japanese mainland.

With the seizure of the Okinawas and the strengthening of his bases in the Pacific, the enemy's air raids on the Japanese mainland were intensified. However, from the lesson learned at Okinawa, it appears that the enemy will adopt careful and cautious tactics. He will launch his big offensive against Japan only after he has thoroughly bombed the mainland and isolated it.

B 29's from the Mariana bases have of late extended their activities from Kyushu and Shikoku to as far as Hokkaido, and their attacks are shifting from large cities to medium and small-sized cities. At the same time the enemy is attempting to disrupt marine communications by laying mines in important Japanese ports and harbors.

Through close liaison among the enemy air units in the bases in the Marianas, Yiojima and the Okinawas, the enemy is trying to attain the following four objectives at present:

1. To eliminate the power of Japanese special attack planes by raiding the air bases in the Japanese mainland.
2. To destroy production facilities and, at the same time, to bring about the deterioration of the fighting power of the Japanese people by bombing large and small cities.
3. To interrupt maritime communications by dropping mines into the sea and by operating over important sea transport lanes.
4. To disrupt land transportation.

In short, the enemy plans to blockade the Japanese mainland by cutting off the communications between the Japanese mainland and the Chinese Continent as well as the Japanese mainland and the Southern Regions.

He is attempting to attain his aims with the least sacrifice. This careful strategy is considered as being a manifestation of his intention to avoid a second blunder.

The enemy at present maintains some 200 planes, chiefly P-51's, at Yiojima, about from 900 to 1,000 B-29's at the Marianas and about 900 small and medium planes in the Okinawas. He also keeps from 2,500 to 3,000 planes, comprising of the 5th and 13th air forces in the Philippines.

The enemy is making strenuously efforts to concentrate the largest air force he can mobilize in the Pacific in preparation for the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland.

The latest movement of the enemy air forces shows that firstly the enemy has decided to combine the 58th Bomber Command in India with the 21st Bomber Command in the Marianas. Secondly, the 8th Air Force under the command of Lieutenant General James Doolittle will be brought to the Pacific. Thirdly, the United States has recently established a strategic bombing unit in the Pacific under the command of General Carl Spaatz, placing at the same time the 8th Air Force and the 21st Bomber Command under the control of General Spaatz. Fourthly, a tactical headquarters under the command of Major-General Douglas L. Wier has newly been established in the Chungking region.

Such elaborate preparations clearly reveal the fact that the enemy has been forced to alter his tactics due to the effective onslaughts of Japanese Special Attack Corps and that the strategic blunder committed by the enemy in the Okinawa operation is seriously affecting his preparations for the next operation.

Bright Hope for Victory

The Okinawa battle has not yet ended and this fact gives bright hope to the Japanese nation as to the future war situation, declared Vice-Admiral Munetaka Sakamaki, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Aircraft Board in the Munitions Ministry, according to the Nihon Sangyo Shimbun. Vice-Admiral Sakamaki's statement runs substantially as follows:

"It is to be regretted that the main Okinawa island has fallen into the hands of the enemy in spite of the gallant struggle made by the Japanese Forces in defense of that island. As a result the decisive battle of this war is likely to take place on the mainland of Japan, but it is useless to fear an enemy landing, because Japan is fully prepared against such an eventuality. The war situation has surely been disadvantageous to Japan since Guadalcanal, but the Japanese should not regard this with deep concern.

"There are many who think that the Okinawa Battle has ended, but this is a mistake. Viewed from the general situation, the Okinawa battle has not ended at all and it can be even said that herein lies a bright hope for final victory. The Japanese people should not leave out of their consideration the Marianas, Yiojima, and the Okinawas in connection with the future war situation, as it seems that they attach too much importance to the pending battle on the mainland.

"The Marianas lie quite a distance from Japan, but the Okinawas can be made the target of positive Japanese attacks. Through the unparalleled bravery and loyalty of the Special Attack Corps, Japan has thus far sunk or damaged several hundred enemy warships and vessels in the Okinawa battle. Japan should forestall the enemy offensives from the Okinawas by constantly hammering the air bases there. By so doing, the enemy can be given a fatal blow.

"There are two essential matters in this connection. One is to concentrate on a large-scale production of airplanes and the other is to impart to the Japanese nation absolute confidence in victory through intensive air operations."

CHUNGKING-YENAN RIFT FURTHER AGGRAVATING

Soong's Visit to Moscow Not Paving Way for Solution; Reds Score U.S. Policy

The present visit of Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, to the Soviet Union has not only aggravated the Chungking-Yenan relations but made it clear that the United States is ready to support Chungking at the sacrifice of the Yenan regime, it is reported by a Nanking dispatch to Domei dated July 9.

According to information released by Yenan, the Chinese Communist Party seems to have decided to utilize the American support as much as possible regardless of differences of ideology when America adopted a policy of bringing about a compromise between Chungking and Yenan last year. However, since America clarified that she was ready to support Chungking even at the sacrifice of Yenan, the Communist propaganda activities have time and again pointed out the reactionary nature of the Chungking regime. Furthermore, when the American attitude toward Chungking became obvious, some of the Communists began to denounce the American policy.

Condemning the American policy toward Chungking as greatly influenced by Major General Patrick Hurley, U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, and his group, the Yenan regime seathing criticized the American policy as being against democratic principles. However, in view of the fact that formerly the attitude mantained by General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Forces in Chungking, India and Burma, represented the American policy toward East Asia, it was a mistake on the part of Yenan to have entertained such idea that America had any other policy than the exploitation of East Asia. Taking advantage of Soong's visit to the Soviet Union, the United States started a propaganda offensive openly attacking the lukewarm attitude of Yenan. It is evident that Soong's visit to Moscow was arranged with understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Supporting Soong's policy toward the Soviet Union the June 30 issue of the Washington Post revealed the United States realistic policy toward East Asia by elucidating the decisive policy of the American Government with regard to Yenan. Even by threatening the Soviet Union, the United States seems to be [illegible] to carry through its policy toward East Asia.

Under the title of, "A political party equipped with armament," the newspaper further pointed out the military menace of the Yenan regime and the absurdity of the enlargement of Yenan influence. In the same article, Yenan was condemned as constituting an obstacle in the way of continuing hostilities against Japan and blamed Yenan for the failure of the realization of the Chungking-Yenan coordinated front.

Even going so far as threatening the Soviet Union, the paper said that there was a possibility of the Soviet Union giving up its neutral attitude in favor of supporting Yenan. In such a case, the United States and the Soviet Union might have to support two opposing parties and thus create a crisis. There is no denying that the United States means to pursue its exploitation policy in East Asia at the sacrifice of Yenan. The daily said that the United States as a country upholding democratic principles would like to see cooperation realized between Chungking and Yenan, but such contradictory statement will no longer deceive Yenan.

The Yenan Communist regime which revised its policy toward Chungking following the Seventh Plenary Session of the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang, has now been forced to change its policy toward the United States because of the untrustworthy attitude of the American Government.

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HAKODATE WELCOMING COLONIZERS FROM TOKYO

First Group of New Settlers Are Warmly Received, Given Positive Assistance

A send-off ceremony for the first group of 1,153 raid victims headed for Hokkaido, to settle there and till the fertile lands for increased production, was held from 2:30 p.m. on July 6 at the Sakuragaoka National School in Shibuya.

The members of the party, divided into groups each named after the expected place of settlement such as "Sumida" or "Kurisawa," lined up, each unit headed by its leader bearing a white unit flag, to be named "Takushoku No Heitai" (farmer soldiers for the colonization of Hokkaido) by Governor Toshizo Nishio. Then, represented by Kunimatsu Sato, leader of the Sumida Unit, the colonizers made a vow to discharge faithfully their duties as farmer soldiers by observing the basic principles of agriculture.

Following this, Superintendent of the Police Machimura said, "Compared to the hardships endured by the colonial soldiers in the first years of the Meiji Era, your hardships, I believe, will be immeasurably lighter. Seventy-four years ago my father too as a colonial soldier crossed to Hokkaido and went through privations and trials ten times as great as you will experience. As the son of that father, it is my earnest wish that you reaffirm your strong determination to fight to the end."

Accompanied by the naval military band, the Nippon Choral Society then led the colonizers in singing a song dedicated to them.

The first group of Hokkaido colonizer-soldiers reached Hakodate on the morning of July 8 to be warmly received into the villages where they are to settle which have been eagerly awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from the metropolis. The farmers of these villages who are to give guidance to these new settlers are all descendants of soldiers of the colonial troops who, carryng Japanese sword at their sides wielded the hoe.

For days past, there has been a bustle and a stir in the reception villages in preparation and anticipation of the arrivals. A huge signboard was hung up in front of the Hokkaido government building with the words "Reception Headquarters of the Hokkaido Back-to-the Soil Workers" while various branches were also set up in towns and villages.

At Hakodate and Aomori, inquiry and caretaking offices were opened, while in some villages, the farmers, laying aside their own pressing work, laid the groundwork so that as soon as the new colonizers reached the place, they could start right in planting buckwheat.

In Hokkaido, planting season is almost over and what can be planted from now are restricted to buckwheat, radish and turnips so that the most that can be expected of the new settlers is the growing of enough vegetables for their own consumption. Thus, with regard to staple food, they must receive rations for about a year. However, the reception villages are pleased beyond bound that these people from the metropolis have come for they say that by helping the farmers out by weeding and giving assistance otherwise on the farms, the migrators will add immeasurably toward increased production.

Of the 200,000 people from the metropolis to be housed in 50,000 dwellings which are to be used under the first colonization program, 800 will be settled in their new homes by the end of July.

The Hokkaido Agricultural Association is taking positive steps to assist the evacuees in finding new quarters and helping the new army of the plough both materially and spiritually. The difficult problem of farming materials is being solved through the positive cooperation of the Munitions and Agriculture and Commerce Ministries which are providing the evacuees with the materials and equipment they require. A shipment of 240,000 meters of electric wiring for the farming villages being erected for the evacuees has already reached its destination. Furthermore, 20,000 meters of brand new wiring and 18,000 wire salvaged from bombed areas will be sent to the Hokkaido, as soon as possible.

Budget Is Approved

The budget that the provincial authorities require of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry for the payment of subsidies for the new farmers has been approved by the Finance Ministry, while all other necessary assistance is being extended fully by the provincial people.

Of the evacuees who are returning to the land, the first batch requires 168 houses. Of the planned 50,000 dwellings to be allotted to the new settlers, 2,500 are already being made ready. In the town of Kotoji, three 48 tsubo dwellings, divided into seven dwellings each, have been prepared. Each family will have one chobu of land in the Mitani Farm, which is 20 chobu in area. The settlers in this new hamlet will cooperate to the extent of using farming implements jointly, and engage in cooperative work. Those who intend to settle down permanently as farmers will receive allotments of 120,000 chobu each of farm lands. Staple foods will be rationed to these new settlers, but they will have to be independent of other food supplies.

Ebetsu town plans to take in 36 families whom they will provide with 300 chobu of land. The settlers will live in the houses of the local farmers, some 24 local farmers taking in the 36 settler families, until the new quarters for the settlers are completed. The materials will be provided by the local development association and the labor for the construction of the new homes will be provided by the local middle school.

Teinemura, in Sapporo-gun, is building four structures sufficient for housing five families each with a total of 20 chobu of land. It is planned that these settlers will be given 300 chobu of land by the Hokkaido Agricultural Association in the future. Toyohira will take in 50 families, of which 44 will be housed in the Ishikiri National School and six will be quartered in another school. Fifty chobu of land will be provided these settlers, while plans call for the allotting of a further 570 chobu of land for the settlers there.

Shiraishimura is using two 40 tsubo buildings to house 23 families for whom 230 chobu of land has been set aside. Thirteen families will be taken in by the people of Hiroshimamura where 500 chobu of uncultivated land is being set aside for the settlers. Sapporomura has set aside 150 chobu and plans to take in settlers, housing them for the time being in the local farm houses. The second and third settlement programs will be launched on the heels of the above-mentioned program for settling the first batch of evacuees.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu Inspect Air Raid Devastated Areas in Metropolis

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, Patron of the Society for Extending Aid to Air Raid Victims, graciously made an inspection tour of the air raid devastated areas in Tokyo on Monday accompanied by Her Imperial Highness Princess Takamatsu.

Leaving the palace at Takanawa at 1 p.m., Their Imperial Highnesses first inspected a public bath at Gotanda and proceeded to Shibuya where they visited a public bath and a barber shop in the open. Then they proceeded to the open air theater and listened for a while to the music played by the volunteer music corps. Visiting an itinerant consultation office, His Imperial Highness eagerly asked many questions and then proceeded to the waiting room where the girls of the Jissen Girls' High School were serving tea free of charge and graciously expressed His Highness' appreciation of their service.

At 2:30 p.m., Their Imperial Highnesses visited the circuit medical corps at the Aoyama National School and then proceeded to the itinerant exhibition at Hibiya. At 3:10 p.m. Their Highnesses visited the raid devastated area in Kanda which has been converted into a vegetable garden.

After visiting the factory for making buckets, built in the ruins of Nippon University, and intimately inspecting the actual life of those who are living in air raid shelters in Haruki-cho, Hongo-ku. Their Imperial Highnesses returned to their palace a little after 4 p.m.

WAR IN SEVEREST STAGE AS LANDING APPROACHES

Superior Japanese Armed Force, This Time, Confident Of Smashing Enemy

By a Special Correspondent

It is not clear at this time whether the enemy's next move will be directed towards approaching the Chinese coast or towards advancing to some intermediate base, but it is clear beyond all doubt that his aim is to undertake landing operations on the mainland of Japan. Thus, we have entered the severest stage in the war situation in which the enemy's air attacks on our land will be increased severely day by day and confused fighting will be fought between the air forces of both parties, when the fate of our Empire will depend on the outcome of the struggle that is anticipated. While the enemy will undertake his violent air attack from his new base in the Okinawas and from other bases, our air forces will concentrate their attacks on the enemy's Okinawa base. The grim fighting is now in progress.

The enemy has been circulating the report that he will carry out a violent roller bombing on the mainland of Japan during this period on an unprecedentedly severe and large-scale basis never seen in the history of the world, but the main reason for adopting this tactic is to be found in his tactical failure in the recent Okinawa campaign. No expatiation is needed on this point. But has the enemy any confidence of victory in his coming landing operation on the mainland of Japan? We, on our part, have absolute conviction in our ultimate victory in resisting this attempt. This is the conclusion which is reached as a result of an examination of the Okinawa operations and of the nature of the coming decisive battle on our mainland. The enemy's Okinawa operations were carried on against an isolated island to which he built a bridge of ships for maintaining a constant supply but we were unable to send ours, both in men and materials. It was because of this that there was a great difference in the strength of the ground forces of both sides as well as in the amount of iron and steel that were used by the belligerents. The key to the outcome of the coming battle to be fought on our mainland will be largely decided by the changes that are likely to be made in these factors of fighting on the Okinawa campaign. Let us now closely study each of these factors that will be applied to our fighting on our mainland.

Superior Armed Force

First may be mentioned our absolutely superior fighting force in quantity. Whatever vast forces the enemy may attempt to land on our shores, his action will be restricted by his limited shipping capacity. American commentator Hanson Baldwin has expressed the opinion that America will have to use three ships in transporting the same amount of forces and materials in the Pacific that she carried in the European battle by a single ship. Since the United States had to use 18 tons of shipping to transport each soldier in his landing operations in Europe, she will have to use 54 tons for carrying each man in the Pacific operations. But even supposing that 18 tons be sufficient, the enemy will need 18,000,000 tons to convey a force of 1,000,000 men in his landing operations. He will need 54,000,000 tons to send 3,000,000 men to the Japanese mainland. But the enemy has a total of only 5,000,000 tons and he can only utilize part of this tonnage in his campaign. The first batch of the enemy forces in his landing operations can never exceed one million men. But wherever the enemy may land this number, we can send against him a force at least several times the number that the enemy may land.

Air Force Will Show Power

The second formidable factor will be our air force. The enemy will undoubtedly challenge us by pouring forth his entire air force by utilizing aircraft carriers and air bases, but we have succeeded in accumulating enough aircraft in preparation for the coming decisive battle on which will depend the fate of our Empire. Moreover, our aircraft factories have already succeeded in hiding themselves underground, safe from enemy bombing, so that we can continue to produce the needed aircraft in sufficient number.. When the enemy's fleet should come in his landing operations, our air forces in cooperation with our surface naval craft will destroy the enemy ships on the sea, while those enemy forces which manage to effect a landing will be met by our ground forces at any place along our coast. Our air forces will then continue in their Special Attack tactic, their assault being upon the enemy fleet as well as the enemy bases. Even supposing that our inferior air forces may not be able to completely destroy the enemy air forces that come attacking our mainland, our air forces can show a dreadful power against the enemy fleet, as was shown by our men in the recent Okinawa battle. Moreover, as the enemy side has already admitted, our peculiar topography with its numberless paddy fields and mountains and hills will prevent the enemy's use of mechanized forces to a great extent and this will prove a serious disadvantage to our invaders.

When we succeed in destroying the enemy's fleet and the first wave of the enemy landing forces, he will be unable to send many more waves of invading forces in landing operations. If the enemy's losses are heavy enough, we can earn time while the enemy will be forced to reconstruct his fleet. It is not impossible to repeat such a feat every time the enemy should attempt such a landing operation.

CAUSE OF GERMAN DEFEAT DISCUSSED BY JOURNALIST

Commencement of Two-Front War, Lack of Material Resources Brought Downfall

Mineo Kato, Mainichi correspondent at Berlin, who witnessed the fall of the German capital and also observed the conditions in and around that city under the Soviet occupation, has just returned to Tokyo, and wrote the following report on the cause of the German defeat as well as on the Soviet military occupation of Berlin:

When Germany, our ally, finally fell, it was the wish of all Japanese in Berlin to return home as early as possible. I was left behind the others nearly one month because of my location at the time of the advance of the Soviet army. Thus I was able to see how Germany was to be dealt with after her defeat, although what I saw is limited to in and around Berlin under the Soviet occupation. That was an unexpected piece of luck.

At Berlin there are two small newspapers published under the supervision of the Red Army. Each of them every day writes the history of the crimes of the Nazis, and is urging the Germans to liquidate all remnants of Nazism as early as possible and establish a "true democratic Germany." Viewed from this standpoint, the rule by Hitler and the administration of the Nazis become nothing but the acts of the devil that enslaved the people, disturbed peace and massacred humanity.

Reviewing the results of the Nazi administration of the past twelve years, and particularly from the opening of the European war to its close, I do not think that Hitler's administration is to be so much criticized as the enemy side is saying although there is room for various criticism. The original intention of Hitler to destroy the bondage of the Versailles Treaty and establish the permanent prosperity of Germany is a proper one ruling a nation, and various policies executed for the expansion of the German race cannot be said to have been mistaken, judging from the standpoint of nationalism.

When this collided with the American influence, there developed the European war. Then why did Germany lose the war? It is not a question that can be easily answered, as there are various spiritual, material, political and ideological factors. If it is asked what the direct cause of the defeat was, it is that four years ago Germany did not attack Britain but started fighting the Soviets. Thus a two-front war was commenced, and finally in material resources, she was defeated.

Soviet Strength Underestimated

On April 4, one month before the Germany's fall, I interviewed Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop He frankly confessed that the unfavorable turn of the war situation was due to the underestimation of the Soviet strength. Also he told the various behind-the-curtain stories about the situation that made it unavoidable for Germany to open the war against the Soviets. The stories told by him cannot be made public, and also I do not know whether they are true or not.

But the question is, how did the German authorities make such a gross miscalculation of the Soviet strength? At any rate, the lightning Hitler operation that first conquered the enemies one by one had turned to a long war, and repeating the miscarriage of strategic plans, the war situation became worse and worse, since the Stalingrad tragedy, despite the enforcement of a total war. The prolongation of the German-Soviet war gave time to the United States and Britain, and particularly the superiority of the enemy's air forces turned the table. Every effort given for the improvement and production of arms could not beat the overwhelming air raid of the enemy, and that was one of the causes for Germany's facing unfavorable conditions.

In the new situation effected by the landing of the British-American forces, the opening of the second front and the advance into Germany, the enemy's superiority in materials told. In this connection one point that cannot be overlooked is the peace intrigue that was revealed in the July 10 incident. Efforts Hitler had to make in gaining the control of the army which had a strong influence all the time is already known. While Hitler's administration was progressing smoothly and favorably the army gave it its full support, but when it saw that the war situation was not favorable, some of the army desired to become separated from Hitler's policy. This atmosphere appeared as the July 10 incident. It was suppressed just in time by the severe activity of Hitler's policing authority.

The German people became skeptical about victory with this incident as the turning point, and thus came to entertain defeatist ideas. The counter campaign of General Gert von Rundstedt at the end of last year did not gain desired results, and crossing the boundary, the advancing American forces increased in speed. The enrush of the Red Army from the east came like a flood, and by the middle of April the war situation became threatening to Germany. The plan of making the final defense in Southern Germany became impossible to carry through and with the fall of Berlin and the death of Hitler, the European war suddenly ended.

While I was in Berlin under the flag of the Soviets Soviet Commander-in-Chief of the attack on Berlin related the following at a press conference about the disposal of Germany:

Divided Into Four Sections

"Germany which is completely occupied by Allied forces will be divided into four sections as expected, and the area to be occupied by the Red Army will have a further addition of Saxony, Chulingen and the west of the Elbe river by an agreement with the United States and Britain. Thus the Red Army will be stationed in a vast area covering more than one half of the total German territory."

Under the order given by the Soviet Commander-in-Chief the German Communist party, reviving after twelve years, is speedily democratizing Germany, under the protection of the Soviet occupation forces and controlling the anti-Nazi bloc including the Socialist Party, Central Party and others. The municipal administration of Berlin is the central object of the party's operation. The policy of the Soviet occupation forces, in the middle of June when I left Berlin, was for the destruction of Nazis elements and the mobilization of German citizens to the work of clearing the damaged sections of the city and transporting foodstuff. There are now seen on the streets of Berlin men and women working in dirt, receiving a ration of food only sufficient to barely sustain life, regardless of their previous occupations.

Already at that time, the Berlin people were ordered to hoist the flags of the four nations of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and France, in anticipation of the city having to station the troops of the four nations. But not possessing cloth for making such flags, they were in utter despair.

How long would the divided occupation of Germany continue? The principle of the Yalta conference promises to allow Germany to become a democratic nation when all dangers of her ever again starting war, are removed.

But when will that time come? The German people under the foreign troop occupation are eagerly desiring the early arrival of such a time, but it is feared that the military occupation of German will continue much longer than expected. Even though that "time of liberty" may come much earlier, will Germany be able to be autonomous and independent, ranking with the victor nations? In my view, having witnessed the condition of Germany immediately after her defeat there is much doubt as to the above question.

The American-British side has repeatedly been declaring that by leaving in Germany the strength for recovery after the first European war, the cause of the present war was given. To deprive Germany of the ability for military recovery will result in making her lose the power to make a recovery as an industrial nation. It is, therefore, doubtful that within the present century Germany will be able to rise again as a State. The shortage of foodstuffs in Germany is making the whole country a great and urgent problems. The crop this autumn and winter is expected to fall in the war devastated Germany, and there will be serious starvation, the German people are already fearing.

"Life or Death" is the slogan General Joseph Goebbel's Commander in-Chief of the total war, used. But unfortunately, defeated Germany may be regarded as having died and disappeared.

Vital Work on Nation's Fortifications Goes on as Navy Men Excavate Tunnels

By S. SHUDO
Of the Military Press Corps

The excavation of two tunnels, one large and one small joining an important fort on the eastern side of a certain pass in a province facing the Japan Sea to another strategic point on the western side of this precipitous ridge is being undertaken by a certain naval unit under First Lieutenant Y.

Work on these two tunnels, was begun on May 1 this year with digging commenced from the east to the west on the long one while with the shorter tunnel excavation was started from the western end.

The excavation crew was divided into three corps working on shifts of eight hours. For various reasons machines could not be used for the work. Instead old-fashioned crowfoots, sledges and picks were utilized while the use of dynamite too had to be economized on. Thus working conditions were far from favorable but the men are working at top speed so that the shorter tunnel is expected to be completed by July 20 and the longer one will be ready by the middle of August.

Working with all their might for eight hours a day does not mean that with the remaining 16 hours the soldiers may take their ease. At the time they came to this place the soldiers were billeted in farmhouses at the foot of this pass but since too much time was spent in going back and forth to the place of excavation, during their leisure hours they built barracks near their work. They also constructed a kitchen close by a running stream.

They moved into their new quarters at the end of last month. But the structure being what it was—just a temporary shelter—the soldiers experienced many a strange night here. Sometimes they would be awakened by a queer hissing sound to find themselves staring into the glassy gaze of a striped snake which had slithered in through the cracks in the doors. At other times they were awakened by something cold and clammy jumping on their faces to discover the creatures were forgs.

Work of building their temporary shelter was not the only spare-time job they had to do. Those with blacksmith experience were detailed to repair picks and chisels while others had to make charcoal to be used by the blacksmiths in forging the tools. They endeavored to make themselves sufficient in food too so that some of the soldiers were engaged in truck gardening while even rice-paddies were attempted where there was sufficient water.

According to one superior warrant officer, only half a day was missed from the work on account of downpouring rain but at all other times the whole company have been working tirelessly and cheerfully. "Efficiency is A1 and fortunately so far there have been no accidents," he says, continuing, "the members will find enough remuneration for their labor on the day when the two tunnels are completed."

NEW MUNITIONS ARSENAL STARTS WORK ON MONDAY

Toyoda Exhorts Workers to Speedily Boost Aircraft Output in Opening Address

A new Munitions Arsenal was opened Monday with an address by Munitions Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda to its officials and workers. According to the Outline of the Emergency Measures Regarding Specific Aircraft Factories, a Munitions Arsenal was established on April 1, for speedily increasing aircraft production, and very satisfactory results in heightening production efficiency have been attained by the united efforts of officials and people with proper measures for defending and dispersing plants and also for constructing underground plants.

In view of this result of the first Munitions Arsenal, the new Munitions Arsenal was established by specifying a certain factory as such.

The Munitions Minister's address opening the new Arsenal follows:

"The enemy air raids on Japan Proper are becoming more fierce, and conditions for production are becoming difficult. Thus, I sincerely desire that the Director of the Arsenal and others will endeavor to increase production by overcoming all difficulties.

"The duty of Government officials is to undertake their work, with sincerity and unity, following the basic principle of our policy. Higher officials are to control and direct the staff of the arsenal, without giving any thought to their personal interest, and to make speedy decisions in meeting difficulties, so that the entire capacity of the arsenal will be directed to production.

"There is no stopping in the progress of the war situation, and thus the work does not permit even a day's rest. However good plans might be, they become worthless when the proper time passes. Thus, speedy but fewer results are preferred to slow and better results. This is expected to score good results in order to meet the need of the present war situation.

"Officials should observe strict discipline, with the sense of love and respect between the higher officials and the lower. All should work with this sentiment. Then, with strict punishment and commendation, the discipline of the arsenal should be established.

"There will be various difficulties that prevent the production of aircraft, but the indomitable efforts and plans of the leading officials that come from their sense of responsibility will remove such obstacles. All should not be retiring and timid, but should positively advance, at the sacrifice of their lives. Every creative plan must be encouraged for the attainment of the desired production expansion."

Obituary

Hirochi Yano, Chief Priest of the Kamikamo Shrine, Kyoto, passed away from a prolonged illness at his Kyoto home on July 7. He was 64 years old.

NATION'S HEROES HONORED

Commended for Meritorious Services During Air Raids

Members of the Police Fire-Fighting Squads, Air Defense Corps members, and the heads of neighborhood units throughout Japan who, during the period from November 29, 1944 to May 24, 1945 have meritoriously applied themselves to the task of extinguishing fires and other defense activities during enemy raids, were awarded medals of merit and letters of commendation by Home Minister Motoki Abe on July 9. Two other defense organizations were also commended at the same time, in recognition of their services.

The coveted police medal of merit, was presented to Police Officer Shigeyoshi Morisaki and 84 others belonging to the Police Fire-Fighting Squads in the Hyogo area, while awards were made to Toshiaki Kiuchi of the Osaka Police and 18 others belonging to the Police Fire-Fighting Squads, defense corps, and neighborhood unit heads.

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POCKET watch, Nardin, Longines or Omega in perfect condition. Singer sewing machine, electric or foot, trunk and suitcase.
Apply Box 149, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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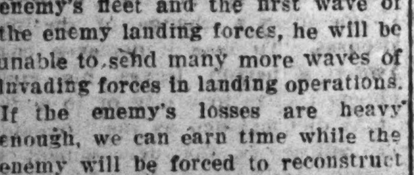

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1945

The Wavell Plan Prospects

Within a few days the Simla Conference between Viceroy Lord Wavell and the Indian leaders, which has been in recess for about a fortnight to enable the Indian groups to consult among themselves, will resume its sessions. What the outcome will be, no one can accurately predict. But judging from the course of developments, it seems perfectly possible that some sort of a working arrangement may be arrived at for the adoption of at least some features of Britain's latest proposals for the future governance of India.

In view of this possibility, it may not be amiss to review once again the essential features of the plan which Wavell is urging upon the Indian leaders. This plan includes the following points:

1. The proposed arrangement is meant to be an ad interim and transitional arrangement and is not intended to effect any basic reform of the rule now in force in India.

2. The Executive Council is to be reorganized so that its membership will be composed entirely of Indians except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

3. In selecting the Indian members of the Executive Council, the same number of representatives will be accorded to the Indian National Congress and to the Muslim League, while the lesser parties will be given smaller representation.

4. One of the Indian members of the Executive Council will be placed in charge of foreign affairs, and India will be allowed to maintain her own diplomatic representatives abroad.

5. A High Commissioner will be appointed to India by Britain to represent British interests in India on the theory that the Viceroy is an official of the Government of India and not of the British Government.

6. The Viceroy will continue as now to have the power of veto over the actions of the Executive Council.

Although this plan was drawn up after elaborate preparations, during the course of which Viceroy Wavell spent two months in Britain in consultation, the contents of this plan show that there has been no essential improvement over the Cripps plan which was emphatically rejected as unsatisfactory by the Indians in 1942. For the two essential points of the Cripps plan, namely, that there will be no basic constitutional change in the status of India until after the war, and that the control of defense will continue to be vested exclusively in British hands, remain unchanged in the Wavell plan. In fact, the White Paper dealing with the Wavell plan specifically emphasizes that the ideas embodied in the Cripps plan still remains effective.

If there is anything new in the Wavell plan, it consists in the proposal to give all the portfolios in the Executive Council except the portfolio of defense to the Indian members, to allow India independent diplomatic representation abroad, and to send a High Commissioner to India as a representative of the British Government. But these conditions are nullified by the Viceroy's power of veto and retention of military control by the British. Moreover, the proposal to accord equal representation to the Indian National Congress and to the Muslim League is calculated to set these two groups against each other so as to divide each other, enabling the Viceroy to pursue the traditional policy of "divide and rule". Such an arrangement can be no more acceptable to the Indians now than the Cripps plan was in 1942.

The reasons why the British have renewed their attempt to impose such an arrangement upon India is understandable enough. Britain is anxious to make India serve most effectively as her supply base in her general offensive against Japan. Britain is also most anxious to make it appear to the world that she is making a vigorous effort to solve the Indian problem, in view of the criticisms which have been directed against her from various quarters, particularly from American and Soviet sources at the San Francisco Conference. The present British Government schemed also, by engaging in this move, to shut out the Indian problem from being taken up as an issue in the recent election campaign, as the Labor Party undoubtedly hoped to do. Finally, the British must have thought that, inasmuch as the war situation has become more favorable for them since the time of the Cripps plan, there was a greater possibility of a favorable response from the Indians than before.

The reasons why the Indians are giving serious consideration to this obviously deceptive proposal of the British are more difficult to understand. It is certain that the Indians realize full well that the proposed arrangement falls far short of the independence which they desire. They are also fully aware of the pitfalls which lie behind the British intention to instigate internecine dissension among the Indians by proposing equal representation for the 300,000,000 Hindus and the 70,000,000 Moslems, as their cautious approach to the consideration of this problem indicates.

But the fact that the Indians have not peremptorily rejected the Wavell plan but are giving it careful consideration, indicating that there is some possibility of an agreement being arrived at, shows that rightly or wrongly they believe that they may be able to wrest some advantage from it. Of course they are not giving up their ultimate goal of complete independence; and they have no intention of permanently compromising with the British. But as a matter of practical tactics, the Indian leaders may feel that at the present moment they stand more to gain than to lose by accepting whatever power the British are willing to grant them. Inadequate as that power may be, the Indians perhaps feel that they can further their cause through the exercise of that power toward their own ends within the official structure of the Government than by rejecting that power and opposing the Government from without.

There is precedent for such a course of action. When members of the National Congress assumed official posts in the various provincial administrations in the past, there was never any thought of compromising with their ideals. The action was considered as a means expedient under the circumstances of the moment. Sometimes the circumstances call for the tactics of mass disobedience, sometimes the circumstances call for the tactics of seemingly cooperating with the Government, but the goal of ultimate independence is never forgotten.

Apparently the Indian leaders are considering similar tactics of expediency at the present time with respect to the Wavell plan. Whether they are wise or not in doing so is another matter. There is indeed very great room for doubt. But at least that is what seems to be happening. The future will soon give a definite answer.

Wondered

"I get wonderful recipes over the radio," gushed the bride who was entertaining her family for the first time. "I got one for Egyptian stew and one for a never-fail stain remover this morning."

"Which is this?" asked little Willie tasting the stew with which he had just been served.

Difference

A clergyman tells of the story of an American laborer who brought his baby to him to be baptized.

"Now," he said, "you see you baptize heem right. Last time, I tell you I want my boy call 'Tom' but you call heem Thomas. Thees time, I want heem call 'Jack.' I no want you call heem 'Jackass!'"

A Year Ago Today

July 11, 1944

The Algiers Committee headed by General Charles de Gaulle was recognized by the United States Government as the "actual working authority for civilian administration of the occupied areas in France."

• • •

President Roosevelt officially announced that he would accept the Democratic re-nomination and serve a fourth term if elected.

EUROPE'S POST-WAR ECONOMY

Anglo-Americans Offer Unsatisfactory Solution

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

IV

While the food situation became unfavorable in most nations following the outbreak of the European War, the amount of food consumed by the American people per capita, with the exception of a few items, has actually increased compared with that of prewar days. Thus, whereas the average annual amount of food consumed in America per capital during the period from 1935 to 1939. The amount of meat consumed increased from 125 pounds to 145 pounds per year per head. A detailed account of the consumption of principal foodstuffs during 1944 by the peoples of America, Britain and Canada is shown by the accompanying data which was announced by the United Nations Food Committee. ("A" indicates the amount of consumption, and "B" represents index numbers with the prewar figures as 100).

Food Consumption of America, Britain And Canada Per Capita, 1944

	America		Canada		Britain	
Items	A	B	A	B	A	B
Dairy products.	65.3	118	69.5	120	48.1	126
Meat	155.4	116	157.7	132	107.7	81
Poultry	26.3	104	27.3	106	22.9	74
Eggs	39.1	113	36.8	121	24.9	102
Fats	42.1	94	42.8	104	38.2	84
Sugar	94.9	89	89.6	87	75.0	69
Potatoes	145.1	100	110.2	97	265.1	161
Beans	18.3	125	15.7	126	8.0	83
Tomatoes	139.8	129	89.3	152	32.1	69
Fruits	146.0	89	89.1	110	65.1	70
Leaf vegetables	109.1	120	50.8	116	113.7	147
Other vegetables	104.7	110	34.0	100	63.1	140
Cereals	208.1	104	221.1	107	246.1	117
Beverages	69.7	103	10.6	98	12.2	83

Note: Dairy products do not include butter; fats include edible oils, tomatoes includes oranges and sugar includes syrup.

The above reveals that only three items, namely, fats, sugar and fruits show decreases as compared with the prewar consumption and that all other items show increases ranging from 3 to 29 per cent. However, with the expansion of the European liberated areas at the beginning of the current year, their demands for food to America steadily increased and the food condition in the United States was affected. According to the announcements made by the Agricultural Economic Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in March this year, the following changes have been made in the amounts of food consumed during 1945 as compared with those of 1944:

Items	Inc. or decrease (Pct.)
Chicken	−11
Other meats	−12
Butter	−11
Sugar	−12
Vegetables	− 5
Margarine	+ 9
Eggs	+ 3
Cheese	+ 2
Coffee	+ 1

The scarcity of meat has become pronounced since the first part of the current year and the ration per head for the second quarter of the year was announced to be 115 pounds, showing a decrease of 12 per cent. This reduction in the meat ration stimulated blackmarketing and became a political issue. Recently, the scarcity of sugar became especially noticeable. Since May 1, the American Government made a drastic cut in the sugar ration and as the result the amount per head was reduced from 89 pounds in 1944 to 72 pounds in the current year. The U.S. Government has announced that another cut of 25 per cent would be made in the summer. The amount of pool sugar for the curent year made by the United Nations Food Committee is only 12,000,000 tons of which 1,000,000 tons is to be shipped to the liberated nations. On the other hand, the production forecast of sugar for Cuba and Europe for this season is considerably smaller than the normal crop, and thus a greater sugar scarcity is being anticipated. It is feared that a serious situation in the sugar supply will be created within the next year or 15 months. It will take several years for America to regain the prewar level in her sugar supply and only a small increase is being anticipated for the year 1946.

America's Standpoint

So long as the demands of the European nations for foodstuffs continue to be made it will be impossible to expect any improvement in the food conditions in the United States. In the middle of March, President Truman made the following announcement by way of indicating the existing nature of the food problem in America:

"The amount of food for the relief of Europe hereafter must be increased to save our face if for no other reason. The American people should be determined to reduce their food consumption as much as possible so that they may be able to save the peoples of other nations from starvation."

It is anticipated that with the increase of the amount of food supplies to Europe, a revision of the rations for the American people will become necessary.

The United States Liaison Committee concerning overseas supplies, which is composed of the members of the armed forces, the Foreign Economic Board, the Wartime Food Board, the Wartime Production Board, the Wartime Shipping Board and the State Department, has announced the total amount of wheat flour needed by the peoples of the occupied areas in Europe for 1945 to be 375,000,000 bushels, which figure far exceeds the amount of the European imports of the same commodity before the war. For this the following four reasons are pointed out: (1) The worldwide scarcity of meat, butter, milk and cereals, (2) Destruction of cultivated land by the war, (3) Wheat and flour produced in the countries bordering on the Danube River are now monopolized by the Soviet Union and therefore cannot be supplied to other European nations, (4) Reduction in the area of cultivation for winter wheat in Europe due to inclement weather conditions.

In addition to Europe's demand for food supplies, Britain and other countries require American wheat to an amount estimated at 275,000,000 bushels. The U.S. Liaison Committee contents that ample supplies of wheat should be made to the occupied areas in Europe since they are lacking in other food provisions.

Shipping Scarcity

But the main question concerns itself not with the amount of supplies but with how to send them to Europe of the total wheat supply for 1945, there will be a surplus of 300,000,000 bushels after all the demands of the United Nations are met with. The question is over the allotment of the supplies among different countries. The United States has announced its plan of supplying 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and 85,000,000 bushels of flour, while Canada is ready to send 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and 60,000,000 bushels of flour. However, it would take a vast tonnage of shipping bottoms to transport this stupendous amount of wheat and flour. The existing shipping scarcity together with the existing overland transportation bottleneck on the European Continent is bound to create a difficult situation.

America has reduced meat exports for the second quarter of the current year to 325,000,000 pounds of which 300,000,000 pounds is for the Soviet Union and 25,000,000 pounds for Britain and has announced further that she would stop meat exports for the third and fourth quarters. The greatest scarcity is shown by fats, the deficit in supply to the United Nations for the current year being 1,500,000 tons. The world sugar production, excluding that of the occupied territories of Europe for 1945 is estimated at about 12,000,000 tons, while the sugar stock is put at about 1,000,000 tons at the most. While the amount of consumption for this year is unknown, that of last year was 13,500,000 tons. The following table indicates the present food situation in Europe and the amount to be required hereafter, its entire supply being dependent on America.

Food Supplies to Europe and Amount Required.

A stands for amount supplied from the time of liberation till the end of last year. B stands for monthly requirements. (in 1,000 tons)

Comparative Calories for European Nations (Per Day)

Countries	Prewar figures	Recent supply
France	3.000	1.400
Belgium	2.600	1.500
Holland	3.000	1.500
Italy	3.000	664
Greece—Athens	2.500	2.150

Britain's Food Condition

Britain's food consumption during 1944 was much more restricted compared with the United States and Canada, but she was able to end the war in Europe without resorting to the rationing of cereal. Moreover, the greatest rate of reduction for various food items was about 31 per cent. Britain's food supplies were increased from 33 per cent in prewar days to 66 per cent in recent times. All this indicates that she succeeded in carrying out her food policy more skilfully than had been anticipated at the first stage of the war.

The close of the European War created for Britain food problems similar to those encountered in the United States. The British Food Minister warned the British people that hereafter they would have to expect additional food problems and urged them to economize. It is expected that the meat ration will be further tightened. America's food supply to Britain has been gradually shifted from Lend-Lease allotments to an ordinary trade basis and no optimistic outlook of her food situation is permissible in view of the aggravated food situation in America and demands for more supplies made by the peoples of the liberated areas in Europe.

As to the food situation in the Soviet Union, there are many difficult problems involved. Nor can the agricultural restoration of the territories to be rehabilitated be effected speedily. However, there is a big difference between the food supply setup of the Soviet Union at present and that in 1941 and 1942. Whereas the Soviet difficulty in past years was created by the retreat of the Red Army and also by the German occupation of the Ukraine and Kupan and she had to meet the increasing demands, her present difficulty is due to the future development of her nation.

(End)

THE JAPANESE HOME

Detailed Comparative Study Made Into Important Subject

By SHIGEO SUZUKI
(From the Kaitaku)

IV

Within the short name of "Fujiwara" is included all the meaning of this tribe since its tribal beginning. After the medieval ages this conjunction "no" was abbreviated. Thus, we have such generals as Nitta Yoshisada, or Tokugawa Iyeyasu, instead of Nitta-no-Yoshisada or Tokugawa-no-Iyeyasu. However, this abbreviation should not be taken as indicative of a loss of faith in the beliefs handed down from antiquity. After the medieval times different tribes prospered and persons of the one tribe were scattered over different parts of the land, so that each branch took up the names of their localities as their family names and the root of the tribes lost its meaning. In consequence the conjunction "no" came to be left out. Moreover, although it is fact that the tribal system collapsed within the ancient times, this must not be taken as being indicative of the collapse of faith in the ancestral spirit. After the collapse of the tribal system, the tribal consciousness, incarnated in the ancient tribal system, came to be divided into two parts. On one hand, this consciousness came to be crystallized in State consciousness in which it was strengthened. On the other hand, the same consciousness strengthened the consciousness of the home.

Birth Control Is Treachery

Faith in the individuality of ancestors and posterity forms the basis of Japanese spiritual life from ancient times down to the present. Ancestral spirits have their manifestations in this world and live through them and for this reason the continued prosperity of ancestors signifies the continued prosperity of their posterity. It is firmly believed, on the other hand, that the extinction of posterity is the death-hoarding of ancestral spirits. Birth control, in this sense, is a treacherous act against the ancestral spirits. Children belong to the ancestors rather than to their own parents who give them birth. Thus, childlessness is a grave matter not so much for the parents who are barren as to their ancestors. It is because of this grave result of childlessness that, when parents have no heir, they usually adopt some person as their heir so that the home of the ancestors may be perpetuated.

A provision in the Taiho Law provided for a divorce in case a wife was barren. One article on the regulations of the household in this historic law has seven provisions on which a wife may be abandoned. The very fact that childlessness comes at the top of these seven conditions indicates the seriousness of this phenomenon and the importance of the perpetuation of the home. However, provision was made against divorce in case of wives who strictly observed the regulations concerning the mourning for the death of their parents-in-law or who, by their industriousness and special work, assisted the rise of their homes to some official rank. It is clear that this proviso also came from the viewpoint of the perpetuation of the home.

Personal Character

I wish to say a few words regarding the term "hito-gara" or "personal character." This word is the manifestation of either the tribe or the home. The manifestation of a tribe is called "uji-ara". "Ara" was changed to "kara" in pronunciation and "uji" was abbreviated into "u" so that "uji-ara" came to be known as "u-kara" in course of time. The manifestation of a home is known as "ya-kara". There is a general term called "hito-ara" which is synonimous with "hito-gara". All these terms are the particular expressions of faith in the indivisibility of ancestors and posterity. Now, let let us consider the meaning of "hito" or man. Many scholars consider that "hito" means the stopping place of the sun or spirit. Such an interpretation may first appear to be harmonious with the faith under consideration, but the conception of stopping is out of harmony with the concepts of growth and development which are essential concepts of the Japanese Race. The correct interpretation of the meaning of "hito" is that it means the spiritual gate or passageway. It indicates the march of growth and development. Other examples of the word "to" are found in mito (port), seto (straits), nagato (gorge) and monto (gateway), all indicating passageways. In other words, man is to be interpreted as the gate through which the spirits of gods appear and pass, and constitutes the surface of the identity of gods and men. Thus, the gate of a house, a building separate from the main dwelling house, is part of the whole structure and is the gateway to the main building. No communication will be possible for the main building without a gateway. Nor will the gateway have any meaning without the main building. The fact that we call a man by the name of "hito" or "spiritual gate" may be said to be indicative of our faith in the indivisibility of ancestors and posterity in the Japanese Race.

Asiatic Greater Home

We have seen that the Japanese home is unified and different in structure from the Western home which is collective. We have also seen that the unity of the Japanese home is based on faith in the indivisibility of ancestors and posterity and that the ancestral spirit is the eternal core of the home and is manifested on the surface in the forms of the head of the household and family members. This constitutes the faith and meaning of our home in this country.

China also has a similar conception and system. China has attached importance to the home and tribal family and the worshipping of ancestral graves. There are many similarities in all these respects among the Asiatic peoples, so that it may be roughly said that the Oriental home is unified in character. To put it in an extreme form, it may be said that the members of a collective family, such as brothers or sisters, are opposed to each other for each of them may be said to be a separate member although they all come from a common parental root. Although physiologically they possess common parents these family members are spiritually independent of each other, if not opposed to one another. On the other hand, in the case of a unified home such as we have in our own country, while it is true that brothers exist separately and independently, their opposition is only superficial for they have a common internal basis, and behind their apparent opposition there lies a single State. They interlace their common sentiment in their mutual relations. In the case of a collective home, decisions on the meeting or parting among its members are made primarily on the calculation of their respective interests. In the case of a unified home, such decisions are primarily made by moral sentiments which supercede such sordid calculations. The moral rating among family brothers or sisters has been known since ancient times as "yu" or "tei" both of which stand essentially on the sentiment for common ancestors

Japan in Moral War

The current war is a sacred war for us because it represents our opposition to the enemy based on our conception of the same ancestors for the entire world, and further because its object is to bring about the realization of unified morality and moral order. Thus, our war aims are totally at variance with those of the Anglo-Americans who are attempting to protect their own rights and interests and are bent on depending entirely on violence and force for the realization of their objects. Thus, a new Asiatic order may be held as synonimous with the idea of a greater Asiatic home. It goes without saying that this home is a unified Oriental home. On the other hand, it is necessary that in order to realize our war aims, we should endeavor to make our home possess a firm foundation of unity. It is imperative that our nation, which leads all Asiatic races in this sacred war, should remain intact from the contagious disease of the Occidental collective home, to firmly maintain our unified home which we should extend over other Asiatic races in the course of time. We should start from our own houses, cleansing and assisting our neighbors afterward. If any one of us should think that the home is a facility for economic life—if such a subversive idea should make its nest in our mental life—then we shall have the devil within our life. Such a consciousness may be likened to an enemy spy.

Danger of Strange Lands

There is another point which should be given due consideration. There is the persistent danger of the home, established in a new land, being turned into a collective home upon a change of dwelling houses. To take a domestic case, when a person leaves his rural home to live in a city or in a distant district such as the Hokkaido, to engage in the development of waste lands and to establish a new home, it frequently happens that he leaves everything he possesses in the farming village in which his ancestors had lived for generation after generation, where they left rich traditions and where the graves of his ancestors are located, and leaves his native place simply as a new individual. Such a tendency comes only too naturally to a person who is bent on creating a new life under a new sky. Considered from the method of living, such an attitude is justifiable, but considered from the viewpoint of man, it is pitiable, for it shows that he is forever lost in a bottomless abyss. Sharp distinction must be made between the method of living and man himself. There are many people who went to America during the Meiji Era and no fewer people have recently gone to Manchoukuo and established homes in that country. These people should firmly maintain the unified homes which have come down from the misty past so as to assist the prosperity of their ancestral spirits as well as their own property and of their descendants. The Japanese home is the great treasure of the world.

Those who have lost their sources of life are known as orphans. A parentless child is called an orphan not simply because it means that it has no means of supporting itself materially but also because the child has no real body of life. Since parents are the real body of children, those who have lost their parents are known as "minashi-go" or "children without fruits." Corporeally, "minashi-go" means without the bodies of parents," but spiritually it means "loss of faith in ancestors." There is grave possibility of a person becoming an orphan when he establishes a new home in a new land. Therefore, such a person should guard against this danger. In order to prevent the home from becoming an orphanage, reverence should be shown to the spirits of the ancestors who are the fruit and root of the home. The genealogy of a home should be clarified so as to let posterity understand its life root. To adjust the home thus will prove an act of loyalty to the State, and to extend this virtuous practice among the alien races will mean direct participation in the present sacred war.

(End)

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Various Difficulties Arise on Important Issues

III

Proposals were made by seven nations regarding trusteeship during the Conference, and the draft containing these different proposals formed the basis of the discussions of the Conference. According to this draft, international trusteeship differs from the mandatory system on the following points. Firstly, whereas the mandatory system regarded as "a sacred trust of civilization" to "promote the well-being and development of peoples" inhabiting independent territories, the proposed international trusteeship system has still other objects, such as the promotion of international peace and security, the development of autonomy suitable to various circumstances in each territory and the guaranteeing of equal treatment for all the signatory nations in social, economic and commercial affairs. Secondly, under the proposed trusteeship system, territories will be divided into strategic and non-strategic zones with a separate organ of supervision for each zone. However, there is no essential distinction between the mandate and trust systems in that both represent a compromise between realistic territorial expansionism and opposition to such a territorial expansionism. The United States and Britain have expressed the desire in the Atlantic Charter not to engage in any territorial expansion. In military and congressional quarters in America, the opinion that the Pacific islands which America secured by shedding the blood of her soldiers and which are necessary to American "security" in the future must be permanently possessed by America has prevailed. The trusteeship system came into existence as a result of compromise between the Atlantic Charter and the above contention among the Americans for the permanent possession of Pacific islands.

An episode must be pointed out in regard to the equal treatment to be extended to each nation as one of the basic objects of the trusteeship system. This equal treatment was provided for in the Pact of Nations for the mandatory system of Class B territories and in the provisions concerning the mandatory rule for Class A territories; but no provision was made in either the League of Nations Covenant nor in the provisions for mandatory rule for Class C territories. Accordingly, the Imperial Japanese Government, in 1920, declared its stand on this matter as follows: "The Imperial Japanese Government is convinced of the justice of its contention that a clause should be inserted into the provisions of the mandatory rule of Class C concerning the guarantee of equal opportunity in trade and commerce in view of the fundamental spirit of the League of Nations and the interpretation of the League of Nations Covenant. However, because of its desire not to leave this problem in its unsolved state and from the spirit of mutual concession, the Imperial Japanese Government decided to institute the provisions of the mandatory rule in their present form. . . ." And it should be observed that it was the South Sea Islands, belonging to Class C territories, that the Imperial Japanese Government accepted as a mandate.

3 Kinds of Territories

Thus, in the Anglo-American conception of postwar world security, the trusteeship system is anticipated to make its advent with its "sacred mission of civilization" Three kinds of territories are to be placed under this system. As to the third class of territories, cases of "voluntary consent" by the smaller nations for trusteeship, when in reality their consent is exacted by the powerful nations on the pretext of the necessity to maintain international peace and welfare, may be imagined. The British Prime Minister has said that he will not preside at the liquidation of the British Colonial Empire, while other colonial nations will endeavor to exclude the application of trusteeship to their territories by giving nominal autonomy to their respective colonies. Thus the colonial rule of the various nations will be continued as hitherto. Although no colonial problem constituted any cause of the current world war, no one can guarantee that it will not prove a source of threats, uneasiness and friction in postwar international society.

Will the voice of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia for their emancipation and defense fall on the deaf ears of the United States and Britain? The masses in Greater East Asia are making constant efforts in their intense desire for independence.

More Realism Shown

The charter adopted by the San Francisco Conference is more realistic than the League of Nations Covenant. Under the new machinery, international security is distinguished from the promotion of international cooperation and each is to be supervised by a separate organ. As the central body of the new machinery, the Security Council will devote all its energies toward the maintenance of security, and a military staff committee will be created to enable the Security Council to utilize armed force, the committees being in charge of operational direction. On the other hand, the principle of unanimous decisions has been abandoned for the decisions of the Securtiy Council so far as the non-permanent members of the council are concerned. Thus, the new international machinery stands on realism and stresses the prevention of aggression by armed force as well as on the sanctions, but the logical outcome of all this system will be the maintenance of armaments by the powerful nations. For this reason, the provision for armament reduction, such as was seen in the Covenant of the League of Nations, is conspicuous by its absence in the new international machinery. The only reference to the question is seen in the provision in the United Nations Charter, in relation to the jurisdiction of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the function of the Military Staff Committee, that a control system of armament is to be established. Whereas, after the close of World War I, simultaneous efforts were directed toward security, the pacific solution of international disputes and the reduction of armaments, the pivotal point of the new international machinery has been shifted to the prevention of aggression and sanctions therefor by the armed force of the Big Powers and to an era of "armed police". Was the meaning of "Freedom from terrors" to be such a state of affairs as this?

(End)

A Crazy Story

A young mill hand was sent to an insane asylum. After he had been there for a few weeks, a fellow worker visited him.

"Hello," he said. "How are you getting along?"

"I'm gettin' on fine," said the patient.

"Glad to hear it. I suppose you'll be comin' back to the mill soon?"

"What!" exclaimed the man. "Do you think I'd leave a big, fine house like this and a grand garden to come back and work in mill? You must think I'm crazy!"

Her Choice

A certain man had an aptitude for after-dinner speaking. He had been heard at many important functions and had acquired quite a reputation for his eloquence and reputation for his eloquence and repartee.

At a recent dinner party, his wife was asked which after-dinner speech of his she preferred.

"I think the best after-dinner speech I ever heard him give," she sighed, "was this: 'Dear, I'll help with the dishes.'"

Deep Mystery

The large factory had organized its own Home Guard, and the men were duly posted to guard the works.

The president approached the main entrance, and the sentry, torn between duty and deference, challenged: "Halt, Mr. President! Who goes there?"

Here Is One to Solve

A couple of girls handed the cashier of a cafeteria on their way out a slip of paper with the number 1004180 on it. This satisfied the cashier who let them pass without paying. Why?

Well, it read: "I owe nothing for I ate nothing."

Helping Out

Lady of the house (reprovingly): "These biscuits appear to be smaller than usual."

Cook: "Yes, madam. I made them smaller so that you would have less to find fault with."